Num. CLXXII.] THE Octobr 31, 1789

# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, October 31, 1789 [Vol. IV.

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## WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted of the same Office in the Washington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five shillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to instruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages and will receive such other Students as may be offered for Instruction in these Languages or the Mathematicks. The situation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous settlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to such as desire instruction for themselves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houses at about thirty dollars for the year, and the established reputation of the Masters, gives the most favorable prospects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

South Huntingdon township, Sept. 22, 1789.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, a roan horse, saddle and bridle; the horse is about 9 years old, between 14 & 15 hands high, no brand noted, was left with the subscriber the 5th of August last, by a certain John South. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM WIGLE.

LIST of LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office Pittsburgh, October, 1789.

A.

ISAAC Anderson, 2; Robert Anderson, 2; Adam Anderson, 2; Thomas Armstrong, James Armstrong.

B.

Robert Bowers, 2; William Brock, Marietta, 2; Edward Burton, John Boyle, Mr. Blakeway, Robert Beal, Archibald Brown, Raccoon.

C.

Carrey Campbell, Redstone; Robert Crawford, Ligonier Valley, 2; Robert Crawford, Fayette County; Alexander Cunningham, Washington, 2; Thomas Clare, Georges creek, James Cleague, forks of Yough; Mr. Crawford, Samuel Collert, Alex Clements, Herman's creek; Dr. John F. Carmichael Lands of Ohio: John Corey, Greensburgh; Andrew Christy, William Callaghan, Union town: John Cowan, Eliab Gilbert, William Combs, Andrew Cochran, Sewickly; Thomas Campbell, Major John Crittenden, Kentucky; Joshua Crowshay.

D.

William Drennan, Fort Harmar; John Dobbins, 2: John Dunmore, John Delap, Thomas Dalfell, James Dunlap, Kentucky; John Douglass, James Davison, Cross creek; James and Samuel Dreadin, David and William Downey, James Duff, Ebenezer Dayton, near Fort Harmar; James Dick, Black Lick; William Donaghy, John Dodd, Washington.

E.

Joseph and Joshua Elam 3; Robert Eakin, James Eccels, Greensburgh; Philip Endress, Fort Harmar, 2.

F.

Alexander Fegan, 3: George Fitzgerald, Natchez; Adam Field, John Frezier, Bolton Frederick.

G.

Marish Garo, Kentucky, 2; Alexander Gilfillen, Nancy Gill, Brice Gehan, John Galbraith, Revd. John Gano, Lexington; Thomas Greer, William Graham, James Grimer.

H.

Robert Hanna, Poland Hunter, 2; Josiah Hunter, Daniel Huston, Robert Hughes, James Henderson, John or Pat. Hamilton, James Hartley, Robert Hyndman, Daniel Harken, William Hamilton, Samuel Huston, Daniel Heasly, Jonathan Hayten.

I.

William Johnston, David Johnston, Brush creek; Peter January, Lexington.

K.

Isaiah Keith, Kentucky; Samuel Kelly, Greensburgh.

L.

James Lawson, Greensburgh, 3; William Lowrey, 2; Mary Lock, 2; Alexander Logan, Thos. Love, Elizabeth Lockhart, James Lary, Redstone; Robert Laughlin, Ligonier.

M.

John Morgan, 2; Robert M'Clure, West Liberty, 2; Robert M'Cready, 2; Joseph M'Kee, 4; James Miller, Redstone, 3; Robert M'Cully, 2; James M'Cready, 2; Hugh M'Girit, Greensburgh, 2; Isaac Meason, Col. John May, Marietta; James M'Allester, John Milliken, Uriah Matson, Patrick Moor, 2; Alexander M'Munn, Andrew M'Farlane, John Marshall, Thomas M'Kibbing, John M'Kie, Robert M'Candless, James Marshel, Esq; David M'Cracken, James M'Clelland, Fayette county, 2; Samuel M'Bride, Mary Moor, Robert M'Kinla, David M'Clure, governor of Kentucky; Alexander M'Culloch, George M'Clelland, Wm. M'Gaffy.

N.

John Neely, John Nesbit, Hannastown; Matthew Norris.

P.

Samuel Porter, 2; William Powell, Rev. David Phillips, John Peoples, John Pollock, col. Israel Putnam, Marietta; James Pewtheur.

R.

William Rankin, Redstone, 2; Mary Robinson, cross creek; George Rogers, 2: James Reed, Andrew Redpath, Redstone; William Richey, Abraham Riffle, Allcorn; William Ritchie, William Rhodes, Jenmile.

S.

Winthrop Sargent, Esq; Marietta; Alexander Swan, William Sherrer, Washington; James Spence John Small, Samuel Scott, Thomas Sands, Edward Savage.

T.

William Todd, 2: William Thompson, Samuel Thompson cross creek; John Thompson, James Thompson, Kentucky; James Thompson.

V.

Monsieur de la Valiniere, Kaskaskies.

W.

William Wilson, Sawickly, 2: John Wilson, Hannastown; Samuel Watt, John White, Sawickly; James Whiteside, Adam Wylie, Robert Walker, Hugh Wallace.

Y.

Isaac Young.

## TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, six acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a still house, still, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres; the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welsh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above. October 25, 1789.

THE executors of the will of the late colonel William Butler, deceased, being desirous to settle the estate, and make the earliest arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, request all persons who have accounts against the same, to bring them in properly authenticated within two months from this date, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to settle their accounts, and make payment of the balances due, on or before the 31st of December next, otherwise the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery.

JENNY BUTLER }
RICHARD BUTLER } Executors
EDWARD BUTLER }
ROBERT GALBRAITH }

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1789.

## *Irwins and Christy, junior.*

HAVE just received, and now opening for sale at their store in Pittsburgh, a large and general assortment of Merchandize, well adapted to the western country, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash, flour, whiskey, peltry, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1789.

N. B. Once more they request those who are indebted to them to make payment, or such arrangements, through the course of one month as may be satisfactory, otherwise their accounts will be put in to the hands of an attorney for the recovery thereof without respect to persons.

Greensburgh October 17, 1789.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale in Greensburgh, on Tuesday the 3d day of November next, the following property, viz.

A tract of land containing 300 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Rostraver township. Taken in execution as the property of Hugh Bradey.

One other tract of land containing 300 acres, be the same more or less, being about four miles from Ligonier, adjoining lands of James Alexander Johnston widow Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Tait, and to be sold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

WHEREAS the subscriber has given four bonds, one of which is for forty pounds, and the other three for twenty pounds each, to a certain Daniel M'Clintock, living in Conecocheague in consideration for a tract of land lying on Buffalo lick run on Sawickly; and whereas the said M'Clintock has not, nor cannot make me a sufficient title for said land, this is to forewarn any person from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I get an indisputable title for the above mentioned tract of land.

PETER WALTZ.

October 16, 1789.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has several OUTLOTS, near Pittsburgh, which he intends to let, in whole or in part, for any number of years as shall be agreed, on reasonable terms.

All persons indebted to him, particularly for ferry accounts, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they may expect to have their accounts put in suit.

HUGH ROSS.

October 16, 1789.

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 30.

The BASTILE

Particulars of its demolition.

(By a gentleman who took part in the affair.)

HAPPENING to be in Paris sometime previous to the memorable 14th of July, and hearing on the morning of that day, that several people had been killed at the bastile, through the treachery of its governor, and that it was in consequence besieged, my curiosity led me to the place of action. About three o'clock an irregular and disorderly attack commenced. for the burgesse, though brave and willing were then undisciplined, and only three gentlemen acted as officers.

I could not but condemn their mode of procedure, and from experience I have in tactics, I thought their endeavours would prove fruitless. A gentleman who appeared to be a principal in the affair, entreated me as a patriot, and as (he thought me) a military man, to take the command of some fusileers, &c. I complied with his wish, and joined the party then attacking the drawbridge. &c, At about half past three, the governor's house and the building nearest the bridge were set on fire. Some field pieces being brought we battered the place. keeping up a brisk fire till about five o'clock, when a company of the garde francoises came to assist us with more and heavier cannon, with which we fortunately shattered the small drawbridge and thereby got in about six o'clock. Being among the foremost, I entered the sixth; we then went to secure the governor while some lerd on the large drawbridge by which means the people came in crouds. so that in ten minutes we had thousands who thought more of plunder than of endeavouring to secure the villains who defended the place. which circumstance gave many of our enemies an opportunity of escaping being hanged with those who were taken, by mixing with the croud.

We found the governor concealed; five of us dragged him to the place de Greve (the common place of execution) but with some difficulty, the mob attempting to kill him as he passed along. being arrived at the Greve, a small ring was made, and a grenadier. who had assisted in bringing him there, directly severed his head from his body. The grenadier's reward was the croix de St. Louis, and the red ribband which the governor had worn. Two soldiers fired at the body, which was observed to move on feeling the shot, though the head was cut off.

I directly returned to the bastile, and endeavoured to release some victims of despotism. With the assistance of two gentlemen, I opened the melancholy abodes, too horrid to describe, of five prisoners, one of whom is said to have been confined since the year 1747: the key of whose dungeon I brought over with me, in order to present it to the British museum. I. D.

Hackney, July 28

The history of the Iron mask, a person who was attended with great state, and allowed every privilege within the place of his confinement but that of speech, is at last discovered, and an account of this extraordinary personage is actually said to be in the press.

Several letters have been found among the archieves from former ministers, nay, from some yet alive, addressed to the governor in these words, viz. "receive the prisoner, and detain him safe for eight days. If you do not hear from me in the mean time, give him a dose of the Vin Amere." Others say briefly, "receive the traitor, you know the rest."

The importation of the French into London increases every hour, and will, in a short time supply the vacancy of all the English. Were a native of Italy to come over to this town, he might doubt whether it was Paris or London.

August 10.

Report of M. L'Abbe Sieyes, secretary to the national assembly, on the declaration of the rights of a man, and of a citizen:

"In tracing the origin of societies, the author has been obliged to enter into the metaphysics of their organization, and the analysis manifests a subtle fallacy of philosophical reasoning. The wants and the means of man are well exposed and their influence shewn in the formation of society and government; he draws from his principles this consolatory truth; that the social compact instead of diminishing the liberty of the citizen enlarges and corroborates it in as much as there is no proportion between that which the individual loses of his natural liberty, in a good social constitution and that which he gains by his association, and being included in that constitution divides citizens into two classes, and never rights. He insists on the unity of the social interest, on the fundamental principle, that all power, all authority, flows from the people, and that every public function is not a property, but a commission."

The marquis de la Fayette charmed the national assembly on Friday, with an eloquent and sensible harrangue on the necessity of new modelling the constitution. M. Lally was so delighted with the speech that he exclaimed, "The gallant marquis speaks for liberty with the same spirit that he fought for it on the plains of America."

France has not been in such a situation as the present, since the days of the league. The contest must end either in rendering the monarch still more despotic than ever, or limiting his authority by force. There is no medium; and it must be confessed, that the moment seems auspicous for effecting the latter. The government is poor; the people are rich; the sovereign is indecisive and wavering; the commons are firm and sagacious; the noblesse impoverished; the clergy divided; and the national army with the people; while every power connected with the court is either helpless or alarmed. This surely is the "tide in their affairs, which taken at the flood, will lead to fortune."

August 10. The duke de Rochefoucault demanded the abolition of servitude in Mortmain, and was much applauded; but willing to go farther, and to seize this instant of enthusiasm to draw on an engagement in favor of the abolition of negro slavery he was not supported.

Monsieur de Launay, the governor of the bastile when that fortress was besieged by the patriots, affirmed that he had a million of pounds of gunpowder within the walls, and that if they persisted he should blow up the fortress.

## American News.

BALTIMORE, October 6.

Late London papers received by the Olive Branch further advise; That the court of Holland had banished forever from the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Trieste and Utrecht, the following persons: John Alexander Mahn, late colonel of a regiment of his name in the service of the province of Holland; Barnard Block, late inhabitant of Horn: Hendrick Arnold Kaut, late inhabitant of Rotterdam; John Broore, Nicholas Vander Velder, Hieronimus Grace, Alan Vander Graefberg Joost Vrydeg, Gerard Verbeck, Anthony Wygel, William Kahl, and Peter Boer, of Delft: That a fire destroyed three hundred and eleven houses and one church in the town of Zluny, belonging to Poland, near the frontiers of Silesia, on the 23d of June.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

The following paragraph is copied from a Savannah newspaper of September 10th.

"Yesterday a sloop arrived here from New York, having on board a detachment of continental troops, commanded by captain Burbeck; she has brought a quantity of goods necessary for the treaty to be holden with the Creek Indians."

In addition to the above information, we are informed, that general Lincoln colonel Humphreys, and Mr Cyrus Griffin the commissioners for treating with the Indians, arrived in a sloop from Boston, at Savannah, on Saturday the 12th September, and on Sunday marched with the troops, accompanied with two Indian chiefs, to Rock Landing on the Oconee, the place appointed for holding a treaty.

Fruitful as America is, the growth of complaint is perhaps the most prolific. One day it is complained that the credit of the United States is annihilated; the next, the complaint is, that our country is ruined, because the credit of government is so well established, that the secretary of the treasury is enabled to negociate a loan of money to discharge the expences on the civil list.

Notwithstanding the "dreary phantoms" which have been created about standing armies, experience has shewn us, that the soldiery of France have been the first to enlist under the banner of freedom.

"'Tis thus experience speaks, be this the test,
"'Tis from experience that we reason best."

It must be ridiculous to suppose that the mere alteration of the condition of men, should extinguish the amor patriæ in their bosom.

The present year has brought forth more important and more glorious events than are, perhaps, to be found in the annals of the world, for the same length of time at any period since the creation.

In France, late the seat of despotic power, a revolution, favorable to liberty, has taken place, and the rights of twenty four millions of people are restored by their monarch and a lordly aristocracy, basis, erected on the ruins of unjust and arbitrary power. The accomplishment of this great event may have been stained with some bloodshed, an incensed populace, aroused to a just sense of their wrongs; but, let not humanity shudder; what country or nation been known to shake off the yoke of tyranny, without a greater carnage of the human species? a few individuals have fallen victims to the popular rage; grant them to be as numerous as the most exaggerated British accounts assert them to be, still them will fall short of the numbers that in less enlightened days have fallen sacrifices in a petty insurrection.

## Pittsburgh, October 31,

Copy of a letter from Mr. Joseph Story, dated New-Madrid, June 29, 1789.

There have been several people here to explore this country since you left this, some of which will tarry, but the greater part of them are about to return home for their families and friends. They in general like the country very well. The people are continuing to make improvements on their lots; the corn, and every kind of vegetable grows very fast, your corn is now in the silk, the potatoes in blossom, and every other thing looks very flourishing.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by virtue of powers given by the the United States in Congress assembled, to Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory north west of the Ohio, and commissioner plenipotentiary for treating with the Indian nations in the northern department, a treaty was concluded at Fort Harmar, on the ninth day of January last past, by the said Arthur St Clair, on the part of the United States, with the sachems chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippawa, Pattiwatima and Sac nations.

And whereas I have, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, in due form ratified the said treaty, -Now Therefore, to the end that the same may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the said treaty to be published; and I do hereby enjoin and require all officers of the United States, civil and military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, faithfully to observe and fulfil the same.

GIVEN under my hand in the city of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and in the thirteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

G WASHINGTON.

By command of the President of the United State of America,
H. KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor: And whereas both houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the people of the United States, a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness."

Now therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday the twenty sixth day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these states, to the service of that Being, who is the beneficient Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of his Providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty, which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish a constitution of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general, for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

ble offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech him to pardon national and other transgression; to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually; to render our national government a blessing to all the people, by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shewn kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace and concord; to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us; and generally, to grant unto all mankind, such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of New-York, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

G. WASHINGTON.

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For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

IN your Gazette of the 10th of September I read an extract of a letter from a member of the house of representatives in Congress, dated August 21st, on which you will please to publish the following remarks

He begins with expressing a sorrow that any of his constituents should find fault, &c. and tells of what wages was allowed to members of Congress heretofore &c. I remark, that all the necessaries and superfluities of life were much higher heretofore: Is that a precedent that they should be so now? or is the allowance of venal legislatures a precedent? Should it not be enquired what is an adequate compensation for their services? He says, that our constituents forget the sacrifices they make of their domestic happiness, &c. Answer. What noble families are you descended from above members of the respective state legislature? Do not they sacrifice their domestic happiness likewise, for less than one third of what you claim? Are you a higher order of mankind that your domestic happiness should be a threefold value?

Does the Congress of the United States by their profuse distributions of public money, mean to render the members of the respective state legislatures contemptible? Their language seems to be to them, poor wretches you can only be allowed ten shillings per day or two dollars per mile, whereas we the great and noble have allowed ourselves threefold. He says, unless we give profuse wages, our government will be administered by aristocratic knaves, who can serve without wages. I am sorry the writer of the extract should make use of so base a subterfuge to blind the minds of his constituents: Will it not appear to every reasonable man that the danger arises from another quarter? Is it not to be feared that it will require a bribe to buy all his ars of money and friends (at least what we call one) to even get a seat in your house after some time? Those that can procure the favor of Congress by any means, when such salaries are in their gift may be said to be men of fortune (on this side the Atlantic) they might in a short time be able to court regal favor. What the writer of the extract has said about setting salary officers above the temptation of money, is truly laughable. The mines of Mexico will not set a sheriff man above the temptation of money.

It is not my intention to promote dissention in the government of the United States, but would just inform the members that compose that honorable body, to wit. the Congress of the United States, that a covetous, avaricious disposition is seldom meritorious.

I am the public's most humble servant,

A FEDERALIST.

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## ANECDOTE.

SOMETIME ago, a gentleman was robbed of some loose silver and an empty purse, The highwayman discovering the inutility of the latter, very politely returned, and gave him his purse back, with the following observation: "sir, I shall not put you to the trouble of advertising it; indeed it is of no use but to the owner."

From the Poetical Works of

PETER PINDAR, Esquire.

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## The PARSON, the 'SQUIRE, and the SPANIEL.

A TALE.

A Gentleman possess'd a fav'rite spaniel,
That never treated maid or man ill:
This dog, of which we cannot too much say,
Got, from his godfather, the name of Tray.

After ten years of service just,
Tray, like the race of mortals, fought the dust;
That is to say, the spaniel died;
A coffin then was order'd to be made,
The dog was in the church yard laid;
And o'er his pale remains the master cried.

Lamenting much his trusty, fur clad friend,
And willing to commemorate his end,
He rais'd small blue stone, just after burial,
And weeping wrote on it this sweet memorial.

TRAY'S EPITAPH.

Here rest the relics of a friend below,
Blest with more sense than half the folks I know;
Fond of his ease, and to no parties prone,
He damn'd no sect, but calmly gnaw'd his bone:
Perform'd his functions well, in ev'ry way.
Blush, Christians, if you can, and copy Tray!

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The members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society, are desired to attend on Monday evening next, at Col. Tannehill's, precisely six o'clock.

October 30, 1789.

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Greensburgh, October 23, 1789.

ALL administrators that may have entered bail the county of Westmoreland, and have not exhibited their accounts agreeable to law; Notice is hereby given, that except they be and appear before the register in Greensburgh, on or before the first week December next, provided with proper vouchers and order for settlement, that their respective bail bonds will be put in suit for the security of the legatees and others concerned.

Notice is likewise given to all legatees, devisees and others that may have any interest in any last will and testament left in the register's office in the time of Jam Kinkead, late recorded for said county, that there is not committed to record.

WILLIAM MAGHEE.

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THE administrator of Geo being desirous to settle the earliest arrangements for dends that may be due thereby who may have any accounts against him for settlement properly thirty sixth of January next, to opposite the town of Pittsburgh dated to the said estate, are a their accounts and make payment or before the first of Decem that accounts will be put in proper

ISAAC, USLEY

October 27, 1789.

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# General Post

New York, October 5

PROPOSALS will be received the 15th of November next. fo the mails for one year, commen of January, 1790, from Portl sa, to Savannah in Georgia, by a or horses.

The articles of contract will be a 1. That the mail shall be conv e week, from the first of May to Nember; and twice a week from vber to the first of May: from Pe cette, to Suffolk in Virginia; ar tuvannah in Georgia, twice in ea N first to November first, and on of November first to May first

2. That the contractors be answ and fidelity of the persons to who

3d. That bonds be given with two sufficient sureties, for the performance of each contract.

4th That where the mail is conveyed by stages, a person must be sent with the same, whose sole business it shall be to take care of it; and there must be in each stage carriage, a secure and convenient place appropriated to it's reception.

5th. That in case any accident shall happen to the stage to delay it, the mail shall be forwarded so as to arrive at each office at the stated hour, at the expence of the contractor.

6th. The payments to the contractors will be made at the end of each quarter; the penalties for failures, if any, being first deducted.

The proposals must specify the lowest terms, by either stages or horses, and be confined to the following distances.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Portland to Portsmouth, | 60 miles. |
| From Portsmouth to Boston | 61 |
| From Boston to New York, | 249 |
| From New York to Philadelphia, | 95 |
| From Philadelphia to Baltimore, | 102 |
| From Baltimore to Alexandria, | 54 |
| From Alexandria to Edenton | 286 |
| From Edenton to Washington | 65 |
| From Washington to Newbern, | 38 |
| From Newbern to Wilmington, | 93 |
| From Wilmington to Georgetown, | 127 |
| From Georgetown to Charleston | 62 |
| From Charleston to Savannah | 212 |

The same person or persons may make propositions for as many of the above stances as he pleases, taking care to specify particularly the lowest terms for each distinct

That there be stated and convenient hours of arrival at, and from each post office, and a reasonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and in order to ascertain the times of the mails actually arriving and departing, way-bills will be forwarded.

Proposals will also be received for the following cross road:

From the city of New York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New York to Danbury in the state of Connecticut; and from thence to Hartford.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's town in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piscataway and Port Tobacco.

From Fredericksburgh in Virginia, to Bell's Ferry on Rappahannock; and from thence to the port of entry on Yocomico upon Potowmack river; and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayetteville in North Carolina, by the route of Elizabethtown.

From Fayetteville in North Carolina, to Camden in South Carolina; and from thence to Charleston in the same state; and

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# Public Notice,

THE partnership of James Lang and George Kenear, in the trade of tan keeping, in Brownsville, under the firm of Lang and Kenear, was dissolved by mutual consent the 29th June last. All persons who are debtors or creditors of said partnership are to settle with, pay to, and be paid by James Lang, and are requested to settle without delay with him, at his store, lately occupied by the partnership, for Lang and Kenear.

JAMES LANG

Brownsville, 13th August, 1789.

N B James Lang carries on business as said store as formerly.

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THE subscriber plants in the Barrens of Adam Beckaring, in Huntingdon township, three hogs for fifteen pounds or one hundred bushels of rye for each more, in the ground, for a piece of land, and as the Ensign cannot make me a good title for said land, I hereby forwarn any person from taking an assignment of any of the above notes, as I am determined not to pay any of them, until said Ensign make me a good title for said tract of land, without any expence.

ADAM KOEN

Sept 30, 1789

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KENTUCKY BOATS of different sizes, for sale, at Shepherdstown on the Monongahela, in the State of Virginia. At the said town the Boat building business in all its branches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

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TO BE SOLD.

At Private Sale.

A PLANTATION lying in Greensburgh, on which there is a well finished and commodious two story log House, with convenient out buildings, inclosed by a post and rail fence; also, a valuable bearing Orchard, and fencing the principal part of it well cleared, and under high cultivation; a kitchen garden, with every convenient Out-house adjoining a part thereof, and adjoining the whole a very valuable outlet of the waters of Jacob's well brook; likewise a large and general assortment of Household Furniture. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known to any person inclining to purchase, on application to the Subscriber on the premises, and unquestionable security given, by

DOMINICK RICE.

August 1, 1789.

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TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following properties, viz.

A LOT, No. 392, fronting on Penn street, part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Sett, very little worn, which will contain 10 gallons, together with a worm to range to the same.

A young dun-coloured Virginia bred Horse excellent for the trade.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good Roney, with a colt at her side, gelt by old Dove.

Another Colt, being five years old, gelt by old Dove, 4 months.

And all one Town and one Year.

For all or either of the above, and further respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WELSH, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Welsh are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice

June 24, 1789.

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John Findley & William Marshall,

Have near their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh

SPRING and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Lime Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

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STOLEN from the subscriber, living in the town of Washington, on the 15th inst. two HORSES, each seven years old, and about fourteen hands three inches high. The one a dark roan, with a switch tail, trots lofty, no other mark now recollected; the other a dark bay, also trots lofty, branded with the letter I on the near or left shoulder, and W on the buttock of the same side. Whoever secures the said horses and thieves, so that the horses may be returned to their owners, and the thieves brought to justice, shall have Seven Pounds Reward, or Eight Dollars for the horses only, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HOGE,

ALEX CUNNINGHAM.

Washington, August 21, 1789.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the subscriber has removed his Tavern from where he formerly lived, to the north of the Court-house, on the main street, and where the sign of the BUCK will be hung, and will ensure his customers and travellers, &c. that they may expect good usage and attendance on the most reasonable terms, viz. Hay for horse, one shilling, meals per meal, ditto whiskey an six pence per gill pint, and other liquors in proportion, for cash.

JAMES WILSON.

Washington, Sept. 4.

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BLANK

# Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

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STRAYED out of the pasture of Mr Johnston's, on Brush creek, on the 25th of August last, a dark dun coloured MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands high, branded with a on the off sider and Buttock. Whoever takes up said Mare, and delivers her to the Printer hereof, shall receive Two Dollars Reward.

Pittsburgh, Sept 3d, 1789.

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# Thomas Wylie,

Black and White Smith, and Edge Tool Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he now carries on the Smith Business in most of its various branches, at the South west corner of Third and Market streets, in Pittsburgh, where may be had made all kinds of mill irons current in the newest manner, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this country; also is carried on by the subscriber, horse shoeing, and all kinds of country smith work. Those who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner.

N. B. All Edge Tools warranted to stand good 6 months.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1789.

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...near Crawford's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at ... Dollars each) ... with Care and Expedition ... PRICE ... ance after one-fourth of a Dollar; The ...